therefore, to regard the climatic forms of Gluphisia as permanent, probably produced by the action of natural selection to fit them to their surroundings. I class them as local races, by which I mean that they are constant in their

## Packard's Arrangement.

- G. trilineata Pack.
   var. ridenda Hy. Ed.
   rufta Hy. Ed.
- 2. G. albofascia Hy. Ed. formosa Hy. Ed.
- 3. G. wrightii Hy. Ed.
  severa Hy. Ed.
  danbyi Neum.
  avimacula Huds.
  var. slossoniae Pack.
- 4. G. lintneri Grt.

characters, but differ only slightly and in unessential particulars from the first described species.

I give below Dr. Packard's arrangement of Gluphisia and my own in parallel columns.

## Dyar's Arrangement.

- G. trilineata Pack.
   race ridenda Hy. Ed.
   race quinquelinea Dyar.
- 2. G. albofascia Hy. Ed. wrightii Hy. Edw. var. rupta Hy. Ed.
- 3. G. formosa Hy. Ed.
- 4. G. severa Hy. Ed. var. danbyi Neum. race avimacula Huds. var. slossonii Pack.
- 5. G. lintneri Grt.

In tabular form, I separate the species as follows:—

Size small; no basal yellow dot (§ Gluphisia).

With a yellow (or black) central band on primaries.

Size large; a basal yellow dot on median vein (§ Eumelia).

Notes.—On September 12th I caught, in Brookline, Mass., a large, battered *Papilio cresphontes*, which was flying rather feebly about some Salvias. It is the only one I have seen flying in Massachusetts.

At Nonquitt. Mass., Miss Ida M. Eliot and I had two larvae, Arctians unknown to us and certainly not *acrea*, of a cream-white color. The body was cream-white with three broken, blackish, longitudinal lines. There

were no dark hairs. These larvae we fed on wild indigo-plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, and after a few days the larger larva moulted, coming out of a deep, glossy, indigo-blue color, almost black. The smaller larva first moulted of a deep-blue gray color, then again of a deep blue like the other. These larvae grew to a length of nearly 3 inches, and were very striking in appearance.

Caroline G. Soule.